## WASHINGTON.

A Message from the President on Extradition.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AT AN END.

Mr. Wheeler's Speech at West Point Criticised by Democratic Representatives.

Resignation of Treasurer New and Bluford Wilson.

A VACANCY IN THE CABINET.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON EXTRADI-TION-THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES AT AN END.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.
The President, this afternoon, sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:—
By the Tenth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in Washington on the 9th day of August 1842, it was agreed that the two governments should, upon mutual requisitions respect-ively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with certain crimes therein enumerated, committed within the jurisdiction of either, should seek an asplum or us found within the territories of the only condition or limitation contained in the treaty to the reciprocal obligation thus to deliver up the fugitive was that it should be done only upon the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been

made, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty, by this government upon that of Great Britain for the surforgeries and the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, who had tought an asylum and was apprehended in London. The evidence of the criminality of the fugitive was duly furnished and heard, and, being found sufficient to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crimes had been committed in Great Britain, he was held and committed for extradition. Her Majesty's government, however, did not deliver up the fugitive in accordance with the terms of the treaty, notwithstanding every requirement thereof had been met on the part of the United States. But instead of surstipulations not mentioned in the treaty, but foreign to its provisions, as a condition of the performance by

In a recent communication to the House of Repre-entatives, and in answer to a call from that body for ance which has passed between the two governments with reference thereto. It will be found in executive the present session, and I respectfully refer therete for more detailed information bearing on the question. It ppears from the correspondence that the British gov-rnment bases its refusal to surrender the fugitive and government on the requirement of a purely domestic enactment of the British Parliament, passed in the year 1870. This act was brought to the notice of this goverament shortly after its enactment, and Her Majesty's government was advised that the United States estood it as giving contined effect to existing engagements under the treaty 1842 for the extradition of criminals. with this knowledge on its part and the reciprocal rights and obligations of the two Powers ander the treaty, Great Britain has continued to make lances without suggestion that it was contemplated to fepart from the practice under the treaty which has arst time in this case of Winslow. It is assumed that under this act of Parliament Her Majesty may require ment of its treaty obligations toward this country. This I have felt it my duty emphatically to repel

also made by this government on that of Great Britain for the surrender of Charles J. Brent, also charged with forgery committed in the United States and found ain. The evidence of criminality was duly heard and the fugitive committed for extradition. A was also asked in Brent's, and was likewise refused. It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to inally released both of these fugitives, Winslow and Brent, and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply sith the provisions and requirements of the treaty ander which the extradition of fugitive criminals is made between the two governments. The position thus taken by the British government, if adhered to, cannot but be regarded as the abrogation and annulment of the article of the treaty on extradition. Under those circumstances it will not, in my judgment, com-port with the diguity or self-respect of this government render of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any re-quisition of that character from that government under the treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if a treaty which has been thus beneficial in exciting and, at times, violent political disturbances, of which both countries have been the scene during its systemce, has given rise to no complaints on the part of either government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society and to the general indeed to the protection of society and to the general interests of both countries. Its violation or annul, ment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse. I have been anxious, and have made the short, to enlarge its scope and to make a new treaty which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime. At the same time I tion made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to exe-tute the existing treaty, to amoud it by practically sonceding by treaty the identical conditions which that government demands under its act of l'arliament. In addition to the impossibility of the United States en-tering upon negotiations under the menace of an in-tended violation or a refusal to execute the terms of an existing treaty, I deemed it unadvisable to treat of buly the one amendment proposed by Great Britain, while the United States desires an enlargement of the hat of crimes for which extradition may be asked and other improvements which experience has shown might be embodied in a new treaty.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extraction is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the government of the United States, or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. Should the attitude of the British government remain unchanged, I shall not. without an expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action a ther in making or riminals under the treaty of 1842. Respectfully sub-nitted. U. S. GRANT.

The message having been read to the House, it was referred to the Committee on Foreigh Affairs.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, June 20, 1876. CRITICISM ON MR. WHEELER'S SPEECH AT WEST POINT-HIS ASSERTIONS AS TO THE DEMOCRATS

LENGED-THE BOUNTIES BILL A FRAUD,

response to a complicentary address upon his nomination as Vice President. He is reported to have said
that during the past seven months the democratic
majority in the House of Representatives had been
false to its duties, false to its promises and
false to the opportunities for reform which
had been presented to it. Democratic
remark that Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Appropriremark that Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Appropriations Committee, and has given his consent to the reforms and reductions there begun by the democrats, that he has not so far as is remembered raised his voice during the session to recommend any reform which the democrats had rejected or neglected, and they add that so broad a charge as this of Mr. Wheeler, unless made in a moment of undue clation, ought to be forti-fied by facts and instances.

"It is too early in the campaign for more genera "It is too early in the campaign for mere general abuse," and a prominent democrat, "and the country knows what Mr. Wheeler chooses just now to forget, that the House of Representatives has been busy from the beginning of the session until now in the investigation and exposure of abuses, corruption and waste, and in pruning the extravagant estimates laid before it by the President and the administration; while the country is suffering intensely from the stagnation of trade and general prostration of industry it ought to know that general prostration of industry it organ to know Congress by the republican administration in December last were actually \$21,000,000 higher than last year's appropriations; so little do the republicans care for the condition of the coustry or its ability to bear taxation. It was one of the promises of the democrats to lessen the expenditures amount of \$40,000,000 against the constant resistance of the Senate. It was another promise of the demoepublican administration. This they have done by republican administration. This they have done by their exposure of Belknap, of the Freedman's Bank swindlers, of the safe burglary, of Indian frauds, the Washington real estate pool, the Navy Department, with the Cattell levies on contractors and loans to Jay Cooke & Ca., the government printing abuses and other wrongs. This was their duty, for which they have been constantly criticised. Mr. Wheeler knows that the democratic party has been eonspicuously faithful to its promises and duties in the House, and he lowers himself in the esteem of his fel-low members when he makes such assertions as those reported of him."

There is more truth than poetry in this retort. The

democrats in the House have worked hard at what has been a thankless, though a most useful and necessary task, and it is not they, but the republicans, who have obstructed public business, and who now prevent re-trenchment and reform.

THE EQUALISATION OF BOUNTIES. The Equalization of Bounties.

The usual act of demangaguery which is always reserved for the close of the session came off to-day in the House—namely, the passage, by a vote nearly unanimous, of the bill for the equalization of bounties, so called, to pay bounty money to the amount of \$8.33 per mouth to every soldier who served, no matter for how short or long a time. This annual fraud was in-troduced by the democrats, and received the vote of both parties, forty-six members being absent.

"it is amusing to listen to the excuses of members for supporting this bill. Well, the President is sure to veto it," said one republican. "Of course, it is a fraud, but Pm not going to sacrifice myself by opposing it," said another. "I was a rebel," said a democrat, "it will not do for me tooppose it." "Let's

It is doubtful if a single member of either party be lieved the bill just, but it is one of those things which nobody dares to oppose, except Mr. O'Brien, of Mary land, who showed that he was not afraid of the army o claim agents who stand ready to capture their considerable share of the \$100,000,000 which the bill would cost if it became a law.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

A CABINET VACANCY. The retirement of Secretary Bristow, at noon to-day, again leaves a vacancy in the Cabinet. The fact has transpired that the President has tendered the vacant place to Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, who, it will be remembered, was his choice for Secretary of War last winter. Senator Morrill has the present offer

SENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

GENERAL REYNOLDS BEFORE THE CLYMER COM-MITTER-A GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DENIAL. General J. J. Reynolds appeared before the Clymer Committee to answer the rumors of his acceptance of a house and lot from a firm of contractors in Fexas. After being sworn, the General made a preliminary

On his return from the expedition after Crazy Horsel-band of Indians he found in the newspapers what pur-ported to be the testimony given by General McCook, a charge of his having been in collusion with public contractors in Texas, and that he had accepted from them a house and square of ground in San Antonio. Believing this testimony correct as to what General McCook had said, he at once sent the following tele-gram to the chairman of the committee:—

Fort Russell, April 2, 1876.

Returning from the fleid last alght I saw for the first time the testimony of McCook before your committee on the 25 March. It is alsolutely false so far as it refers to use heling in any manner in collusion with contractors, or having received valuable presents from them.

J. J. REYNOLDS.

Returning from the field less stages I saw for the first time the testimony of McCook before your committee on the 23d of March. It is absolutely false so har as it refers to my being in any manner in collusion with contractor, or having received valuable presents from the 2.7 REYNOLDS.

Ho at the same time and of the same of the McCook inspection report as made any reference to the War Department, asking for a copy of so much of the McCook inspection report as made any reference to annumen him at once to estify to the lacts in the case. This summons was not sent to him until the 6th inst, and since his arrival in Washington he had for the first time seen the testimony as given and found that the newspaper report upon which he had based his telegram was incorrect, and that McCook had not and does not charge him with being in collusion with contractors, nor of having accepted valuable presents from them. In view of these facts he has deemed it an act of simple justice and right on his part to ask the committee to consider the above quoted telegram as withdrawn.

General Reynolus then stated the circumstances out of which the original rumor arose—annely, that during the reconstruction of Texas it was most convenient to have his headquarters at Austim. After the State had been turned over to the civil authority he determined to return his headquarters to San Antonio, where they had formerly been. The order for the change was made by the War Department September 23, and he made arrange ments to move by the lat of November following. About this time General J. H. Carleton, then in San Antonio, wrote to him at Austin that the citizens of San Antonio had held a public meeting and raised money to furnish the Gilbeau House, and found that the house mentioned was larger than he required, but that he would be for the occupant to give it up. Too arrange would be present a contage from any one on the subject, in his state and the subject of the property of General Carleton informed him that it belonged to Major Minter, and

twenty-five and fifty cents are to be made a legal ten der for \$10, and smaller silver coins for the amount of \$5. A new silver dollar of double the value of the half amounts not exceeding \$10. Silver bullion in bars, stamped by the mints with their tone, weight ecording to their market value as compared with the resent gold standard. The market value of silver is to be determined and publicly announced from two to dive days before the first of each month by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint and the United States Treasurer.

WEST POINT GRADUATES. wing is a list of the graduates of the First

class at the West Point Miltary Academy, arranged according to merit in engineering:—

Henry H. Ludlow, Pennsylvania; Wdliam Crozier, Kansas; J. R. Williams, at large: Laureoce L. Bruff, Marpinot; Herman Dowd, New York; Loonard A. Lovering, New Hampshire; W. M. Metonil, New York; J. S. French, Jr., Massachusetts; Henry D. Borup, Minnesota; Alexandor S. Bacon, Michigan; William R. Hamilton, at large; Charles B. Satterlee, Pennsylvania; Samuel R. Douglass, Montana; E. E. Gayle, North Carolina; Montana; E. E. Gayle, North Carolina; W. F. Howard, South Carolina; Granger IAdams, New York; G. W. Foster, Michigan; Edward E. Diavo, Pennsylvania; S. M. Rains, Georgia; F. E. Smith, Illinois; Charles H. Bonesteel, Dakota; Horatio G. Sickle, Pennsylvania; Oscar F. Long, New York; Carver Howland, Rhode Island; N. C. Buller, New Jersey; H. S. Foster, Vermont; Eugene A. Ellis, New York; O. A. Dodd, Pennsylvania; Ebenezer Swift, Jr., at large; Hugh Scott, at large; Joseph F. Cummings, Texas; Ernest A. Garlington, Georgia; George Palmer, Wisconsin; John Pitcher, at large; John C. Greenan, Virginia; C. S. Hall, Indiana; A. M. Fullor, Pennsylvania; Charles G. Garst, Iowa; J. Parker, New Jorsey; H. D. Bailey, Ohio; Eorge Andrews, Arizona; D. S. McCormick, Ohio; E. S. Farrow, Maryland; S. S. Pague, Ohio; Hamilton Rowan, at large; James R. Hutton, California; A. J. Russell, Connecticut, and C. L. Hammond, of New York.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, in report ing the Navai Appropriation bill to-day, propose to increase the various items from the amounts voted by the House as follows:—For the pay of officers and seamen and for the Coast Survey service, from \$5,759,000 to \$7,200,000; for civil establishments of the navy yards, from \$85,000 to \$100,000; for equipment of vessels, coal, &c., and for labor in equipping vessels and manufacture of articles in navy yards, from \$970,000 to \$1,250,000; for the general maintenance of yards and docks, from \$440,000 to \$760,000; for expenditure by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, from \$885,000 to \$1,500,000, and for expenditure by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. The Committee ea-\$200,000 of the above sum shall be used in the employment of labor to place live oak timber in wet docks, and that the labor for this purpose shall be employed during the months of July, August and Sepember, and shall be discharged before the 12th o October, and that during October and November no nore than lifty persons shall be borne on the lists as

The committee retain the House provision in regard to the Marine Corps, except that they modify it by allowing promotions to be made during the proposed reduc-tion by natural causes, and provide that there-after all appointments of second lieutenants in the corps shall be made from graduates of the naval school. The provision that the naval hos-pitals at Annapolis and Washington shall be closed during the coming year is amended so as to allow the latter to be continued until a report is made by the

RESIGNATIONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Treasurer New has written his letter of resignation, take effect from July 1, and will hand it to the Pro-

dent to-day.

Mr. Blutord Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, sent in his resignation to-day, to take effect

The impression about the Treasury Department is that Assistant Solicitor Robinson will succeed Mr. Blu-ford Wilson as Solicitor of the Treasury.

THE FISHER JURY FAIL TO AGREE The tury in the case of Charles G. Fisher, ex-Assistant District Attorney, indicted for larceny of court papers, failed to agree and have been discharged. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing, is answer to Senate resolution of February 18, 1876, a lengthy report, showing the names of all persons now are due to the government, amounts due from such persons, number of unsettled accounts, amount of

of such stocks where default has been made in the pay

upon the table and be printed. All, Sharasa, or the state of the Committee on Printing. The document was voluminous, and a great deal of information in it was of no importance whatever; of no interest to man, woman or child. He thought the resolution was intended for political effect, and Senators who favored it would be disappointed in the figures given in the report. Many names on the the army and had guns or accourrements charged against them. In other instances there were charges against consuls who died abroad, their accounts could never be settled. were many accounts of honorable men which had never been settled on account of disputes about a dollar or two, and the publication of this list would

Mr. Davis of Western Virginia, the mover of the resolution, said when he submitted it he asked for a list of defaulters since 1865, but the Committee on Fi-nance amended it so as to go back a number of years. For the last three or four sessions he had submitted resolutions calling for the list of defaulters since 1865, out they were either voted down or such amendments put upon them as to make it impossible to answer them. He had heard of defaulters since 1865, in some individ-

He had heard of defaulters since 1865, in some individual instances amounting to \$1,000,000, and asked for the list since that time, but the Finance Committee, through its Chairman, said it would take very little trouble to go back many years and have the list lurnished from 1860 to this time.

SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$10,000,000 or silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and said as it was to expedite and facilitate the execution of existing law he would ask to have it considered now. The committee reported but one amendment, which was to strike out the word "now," so that the resolution should read "the Secretary of the Treasury my issue silver coin in the Treasury," instead of "silver coin now in the Treasury,"

Mr. Mokrox objected to the consideration of the resolution to-day, and it was laid over.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

The morning hour having expired, the Senale re-

rapahoes to remove to their reservation in the Incian Territory before the delivery of supplies appropriated for them; authorizing the use of \$200,000 of the funds of the Great and Little Osage tribe of Incians now in the Treasury to be expended in the crection of buildings, opening of farms, support of schools, purchase of stock, seeds, &c., for said Indians; increasing the amount for the purchase of articles for the Stoux Indians from \$150,000 to \$419,000. When the amendment of the committee providing that the money appropriated for the Stoux Indians shall not be paid to any tribe thereof while said tribe is engaged in hostilities against the white people, and allowing only one-half of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for their subsistence to be used, unless they shall first agree to relinquish all right and title to the Black Hills, was read—

Mr. Kranax, of New York, asked if this money was a gratuity to the Indians or was it appropriated in pursuance of treaty stipulations.

Mr. Window replied that no treaty requiring the payment of this money existed. It was given as a gratuity and in the hope of preserving peace.

The amendment was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee appropriating \$25,000 for the Wishitas and other affiliated bands; increasing the appropriation for the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico from \$400,000 to \$450,000, and increasing the amount for transportation from \$147,000 shall be advertised and let to the lowest bidder, were agreed to.

The committee reported amendments under the head of "Miscellanceous Expenditures," appropriating \$40,000 for the civilization of itself indians and to assist them in agricultural operations; \$20,000 of the Civilization for the Great and Little Osage Indians for the education of forty youths to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior from the various Indian tribes, to be educated at various insulations of learning in the United States, and they were agreed to. Also the amendments appropriating \$3,500 for continuing the collection of the Enstern ba

Mr. Window explained that interest had been paid on this fund and read from the act of 1848, authorizing auch payment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The committee having reported in favor of increasing the appropriations for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service from \$112,500 to \$350,000, Mr. Saulsbury said the Indian Appropriation bits fifteen years ago were only \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 annually. There must be something wrong, he said, in this continued increase in the Indian service while the number of Indians was decreasing every year. If it was true, as alleged, that much of the money appropriated went into the hands of dishonest agents, he thought Congress should appropriate as little money as possible.

Mr. Window said the appropriation bits had been increased within the last fifteen years by the amounts for the Sloux and Apache Indians.

Mr. Isoaalis, of Kansas, said the mystery of the Indian Department was past finding out. During the last year he had endeavored to ascertain the system and method upon which these appropriations have been made, but could not do so. There had been superiors and incidental expenses—lirst, because there was no limitation on the department in making the dishered and incidental expenses—lirst, because there was no limitation on the department in making the disherements of these lunds, and second, the appropriations were uncalled for.

The amendment to increase the amount for general incidental expenses was rejected. Yeas 10, nays 30.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the third section of the House bill, which abolishes the offices of superintendent, agents, interpreters, inspectors, &c., and provides for the government of the lindians by the War Department.

Pending discussion the sentent, a twenty-five minutes past five P. M., went into executive session, and when the doors were opened took a recease until half-past seven P. M.

when the doors were opened took a recess until half-past seven P. M.

EVENING BESSION.

Upon reassembling at naif-past seven o'clock, the question being on the amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the third section of the bill proposing to abolish the ludian Bureau and transfer government of the Indians to the War Department, was agreed to.

Other amendments proposed by the committee to strike out the sixth section, providing that the distribution of all annuity goods and provisions shall, as far as practicable, be made at the various military posts, and that the seventh section, providing that the certification of the judge of any United States court as to the good moral character of the applicant attached to the application of any citizen of the United States for incesse to trade with the India s shall be accepted as conclusive evidence of the thness of such person to receive a license, were agreed to.

The first amendment proposed by the committee making appropriations for sairies of superintendents' agents, interpreters, inspectors, &c., which were passed over informally this morning, were agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and Mr. Kernax demanded a separate vote on the amendment to strike set the third section, relating to the transfer of the Indian Bureau, &c.

MOURS OF EEPRENENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876. Also a bill relating to land patents. It provides when delay to take out a patent it shall have the same power as though issued at the time the party was first en-titled to it. Passed.

The morning bour having expired, the bill went over without action.

THE PREEDMAN'S BANK.

without action.

Mr. Douglas, of Virgina, chairman of the Committee on the Freedman's Bank, made a report in returnes to the communication from the Secretary of Wor of Jan 7, 1876, as to the payment of moneys due to colored volders, sailors and marines. The statement of the committee is that the provision for the intermediate of the committee is that the provision for the intermediate of Refugeos, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, whereby many such solders, sailors and marines have been prevented from receiving payment of their just claims; also, that settlements covering these delinquent claims have been mediated with the Second Auditor of the Treasury by General O. O. Howard, late Commissioner, and G. W. Bullock, late Chiel Disbursing Officer of the bureau in which fraudient vouchers and other false evidences of payment have been filed and used by these officers, by which they obtained improperly credits for moneys alleged to have been pid out by them to such colored soldiers, sailors and marines. To remedy this evil the committee reports a bill directing the proper accounting officer of the Treasury to settle claims for pay, bounty, prize money or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors and marines. To remedy this evil the committee reports a bill directing the proper accounting officers or their legal representatives, in case it shall be established on proper investigation that they have failed to rece-we payment on settlements heretofore made, and in which wouchers purporting to represent their actual payment have been flied with the accounting officers of the Treasury by the disbursing officers of the late Freedman's Bureau. The second section directs that in every case where the liver disburse the Attorney General to institute proper legal proceedings against all persons who shall be shown to be impicated in those frauds, in order to vindicate public justice and to prevent loss to the government.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill. It allows to fail substitutes, and the proper o

with England.

Mr. Popplaron, of Ohio, from Committee on Expenditures on Public fluidings, reported a resolution authorizing sub-committees to proceed to New York, and such other places as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of taking testimony in the matter of expenditures on public buildings. Adopted.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, gave notice that under an agreement of the Judiciasy Committee, to day, the vote on the buil for a Pacido ratiroad sinking fund would not be asked before the 6th of July.

The House then at a quarter past five P.M. adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA RING TRIALS.

THE CASES OF THE LUZERNE COUNTY CON-SPIRATORS TO COME UP THIS WEEK-EXCITE-MENT IN WILEESBARRE-CLOUDS OF WIT-NESSES SUBFRENARD TO TESTIFY AGAINST

The public square in this city presents quite an animated sppcarance to-day, especially around the County Court House. The trials of the Wilkesbarre Ring thieves commence this week, and hence the unwonted

cases commence this week, and hence the unwonted excitement. The cases of the ex-County Commissioners are upon the criminal docket, and that of Andrew J. Williams will probably come up for consideration to-morrow. A cloud of witnesses have been summoned from different parts of the county, and the developments promise to be extremely rich.

The trial of defaulting ex-Treasurer James Courtright is set down for Thursday, but it seems hardly possible that it can be reached by that time. This matter has called to this city a number of state officials from Harrisburg, who are most likely to have something to say upon the merits of the case. Among them are state Auditor General Temple, his Assistant Auditor, General Gilbert, and Colonel Hart, of the Treasury Department.

The appearance of these distinguished gentlemen in the city has created quite a stir in our social and political circles, and the object of their visit at this time has lairly overshadowed the interest incident to the nominations by the Convention at Cincinnati. Nothing is talked of but the trial of the Ring leaders, and much interest and some excitement is manifested by men prominent in both political parties.

The position of the persons under indictinent is generally regarded as being exceedingly critical; but there is a "giorious uncertainty" in the administration of justice in Luzerie county, and not unfrequently the buggest regues manage to slip through altogether, or get their cases postponed until the most important witnesses die, are spirited beyond the juristiction of the Court, or lose their memory as to most essential facts, in the trial of the County Commissioners it is believed that some of the ovidence will show that a portion of the frauds and corruption in county contracts which is laid at their doors was sanctoned indirectly, if not directly, under order from the Bench.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SENATOR.

CONCORD, June 20, 1876. E. H. Rollins, republican, was to-day elected United states Senator. In the House the vote stood E. H. States Senator. In the House the vote stood E. H. Rollins, 200; J. G. Stnolair, 170; scattering, 5. In the Senate the vote was—Rollins, 8; Sinclair, 3.

PARKER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Another meeting of the adherents of ex-Governo Joel Parker was held at the Merchants Hotel, Cortlandt street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wolbert in the chair. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Judge Rankin, Mr. Weibert and others, made by Judge Rankin, Mr. Woibert and others, surongly advocating the nomination of Parker for the Presidency at St. Louis. The feeling in layer of Parker is at fever heat. Assembly man John Egan, of Elezabeth, said:—"No one can impugin the record of Joel Parker in war or in peace. He can carry New Jersey and Pennsylvania against any republican. It will be only necessary to torn out the boys in blue in the streets of Phinadelphia during the campaign and proclaim Joel Parker's war cry. On to Gettysburg, for Pennsylvania and the Union, and the State would be ablaze." J. Daggett Hunt, to whom Parker owed his second nomination for tovernor, predicts that the name of Parker will be the railying point for the democracy in the St. Louis Convention. With Parker on the ticket the democracy can be certain of success Ex-Assemblyman Capt in Gill declared, "We will loyally support the nominees of the democratic party, but what name can arouse such enthusians as that of Joel Parker? I am quite confident that the moment his name is mentioned in the Convention it will be halled by North and South alike with acciamation." Judge Rankin, addressing an obstreporous republican, said:—"Don't make any mistake. We will carry Joel Parker through as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise. Our neeting here is informal. We are only gathering the class, and on Friday we will raise the cry, "Parker is coming." Mr. Wobbert, the promoter of the movement, and the chairman of the committee, said:—"The Herkald has struck the keynote. The nomination of Parker will spread dismay into the republican ranks." Mayor Richards, of Dover, N. J., and several other prominent republicans watched the proceedings of Parker will spread dismay into the republican ranks." Mayor Richards, of Dover, N. J., and several other prominent republicans watched the proceedings with interest. Benjamin Van Riper, a shining light in the O. A. U. organization, remarked, "No Jerseyman except Theodore F. Randolph can get a nomination at St. Louis, and Virginia will give it to him. There are graver issues than a mere war record at stake in this fight." The 12th of July proclamation covers a multitude of sins in the eyes of the O. A. U.

## JOEL PARKER INDORSED.

The Seventh Assembly District Joel Perker Demo cratic Club met last evening at the Centennial House, No. 40 West Houston street, John Calhoun Crocket presiding. On motion of James Kelly, re-olutions were adopted recommending as a fit candidate.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt's nealth can hardly be said to have been much improved yesterday. In the morning he was unusually weak and suffered considerable pain inwardly. The effects of the late chill are still percepinwardly. The effects of the late chill are still perceptible, and an unexceted feebleness has manifested itself, which concerns his physicians somewhat. During the day and up to a late hour last night Mr. Vanderbit's immediate household and a number of ramity relatives were in constant attendance on him. Mr. Vanderbit took but little nourishment yesterday, and was unable to enjoy his usual atternoon Meep; nevertheless his physicians are still condident of his ultimate recovery.

UNCLE DANIEL'S SECURITIES.

The examination of Mr. Daniel Drew took place yes terday at the residence of his son, at Browsters, Put-nam county, N. Y. The old gentleman was confined

FUNERAL OF MR. JAMES CROWLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Crowley, of Jersey City, took place yesterday from St. Peter's church, at the corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets. A solemn requiem mass was colebrated by the Rev. Father Marerequiem mass was colorated by the Rev. Father Marchal, S. J. The Knights of St. Patrick stiended in a body and presented a magnificent floral emblem in the form of a harp. Mr. Crowley was one of the founders of the Order of the Knights of St. Patrick in Jersey City five years ago. He was also one of the loading sportsmen of New Jersey and contributed in a great degree to the success of the fox hunters' club originated by Joseph Donahue.

ABOUT POLICEMEN'S HATS.

ABOUT POLICEMEN'S HATS.

The policemen appeared on the streets yesterday morning wearing their new hats—most extraordinary head gear. A careful observance of many officers failed to discover one man that looked otherwise than victous under his Derby. There will doubtless be an increase in the number of head-clubbing outrages upon citizens, for it can hardly be believed that common men, such as policemen are, sufering from compression of the brain caused by the Derby, will fall to attack a good, comfortable hat upon sight. Beside attracting the shalts of the sun yesterday the policemen's hats drew upon themselves and their wearers shafts of wit and ridicule from many gaining. Officers were variously requested to "shoot the hat," to "bounce the dicer" or to answer the query, "Is that the hat your father wore?" Passers by stopped at the request to "stag the headplece," and while they were obeying the suggestion they were see wied at by the unfortunate wearers of the derided hats.

To speak seriously, if one can so speak about such ridiculous looking hats, it must be said that they are neither comfortable nor well made.

## GOVERNOR HAYES

Pen and Ink Portrait of the Republican Nominee.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP UNNECESSARY

The Grace, Beauty and Accomplishment of Mrs. Hayes.

OHIO MEN ON THE ST. LOUIS CANDIDATES.

Concurre, Ohio, June 20, 1876.

It may safely be said of Governor Hayes that there have not been many Presidents, nor many Presidential candidates, who could fill more satisfactorily the criti-cal eye in search of Presidential timber. He makes a good impression upon visitors of every class, taking quite easily the very prevalent assumption that he is for the moment public property, yet not especially making any virtue of his freedom in this respect, in-deed it is not perceptable that the fact of his nomina-tion has even rippled the quiet surface of his public way. Physically the Governor is decidedly better than lair average. He stands about five feet ten, is broad shouldered and deep chested, and, probably, weight only observed by the eye that especially addresses itself to the points of art perhaps due to the grace and general symmetry of the form, for where all is harmony in this respect the effect of size is lost. Clumsy of awkwardiy built glants look like giants, but giants who are handsomely formed look like men of ordinary sta-ture. There are, however, no gigantic proportions in Governor Haves. He is a large man whose size is dis. guised somewhat by symmetry and harmony of form. But the Governor's great point is his head, which will be recognized generally as a fine one when the phote graphs that are now appearing in the windows shall be-come common. The best likeness I have seen yet is a cabinet sized profile made by Elliot and Armstead; it pictures very happily the Governor's easy yet aincere air. The head is ample as to size; the forehead full, broad and round; the nose straight and large; the eye by somewhat intractable and grizzled mustache and short beard. The hair is of the same wiry characte as the beard-a light brown shading into gray.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANNER is that of a cultivated gentleman. He expresses him self readily and accurately on all subjects broached in conversation, and though for evident reasons he obects to the operation of interviewing, this is not as f has been with many public men-because he has not opinions to express to which the country would listen

It will be admitted by all that this gentleman if he should ever reach the White House will creditably all

The ladies of the land will have no reason to regret the appearance there of Mrs. Hayes. This lady, who commands the profound respect and enthusiastic ad-miration of cultivated society here, will brilliantly miration of cultivated society note, meet all the requirements of that larger sphere, meet all the requirements of that larger sphere, Hayes is an uncommonly handsome woman, but is not of that type of delicate beauty that is most characteristic of our country women. She is at once a paragon in those domestic duties that are so essecutial a part of every brilliant social festivities of this charming capital Is the number of her ancestors the Governor's wife cut. Other settlers from Pennsylvania, and ber father was a physician from Kentucky. Her maiden name was Webb; she is a strictly religious woman, in which the eye of fancy may find mestic duties, a trait characteristic of Pennsylvanians, and in her beauty, her conversational aptness, her se-Kentucky blood. Mrs. Hayes, like her husband, is per fectly artless and sincere. The first thing that impresses itself upon those who meet her for the first time, is the entire absence of anything artificial that she is genuine by instinct. She united the case and grace of the most refined society with the warm cordiality of Western life. Every person who approaches her is charmed with her conversation. She talks well upon every subject without the slig serve, and she possesses a magnetism which, despite Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's opinion to the contrary, is one of the most powerful attractions human nature. You can picture the fu ception with a dignity and elegance to Washington society has long been a stranger, and romping with her children in the nursery with all the freedom and delight of a devoted mother. In person Mrs. Hayes, as has been said, is unusually attractiva. She is of medium height, with a graceful and well dereloped figure, dark hair, which she wears in simple but very becoming braids, falling low over the temples in contrast with the more modern style o frizzing and cropping; brown and expressive eyes, regular features, a good color and a poculiarly sweet expresses at once firmness and amiability. The simplicity and excellent taste of her toilet have been life of her husband, while she has been the leader of society at the Onto capital. She is faithful in her religious observances, and is distinguished for her numerous and judicious acts of charity, takes a part. In short, ner friends declare their belief are only equalled by her husband's fitness for the duties of the high office for which he is named.

THE GOVERNOR NOT TO RESIGN. There appears to be a great deal of nonsense affect which implies that because Governor Hayes has been nominated for the Presidency he is under some obligation to resign his office as Governor. There may be cases in which, while a man is a candidate for one office it is obviously improper that he should hold another, but there is no conception here that such a conflict exists in this case b is named. No public opinion hints at or requires resignation, and the Governor, it is reasonably co tan, will quietly continue to discharge his duties here unless his duties as President render this Pupossible then, and not till then, will be resign.

COLUMBUS IS QUIET columnus is quier
and there are but few visitors, apparently none but
correspondents that have come purposely to see the
candidates. Yet here, as elsewhere, the position of
parties is discussed and I send a sketch of
water way way.

candidates. Yet here, as elsewhere, the position of parties is discussed and I send a skotch of what many say.

A prominent Republican official, speaking of the probabilities at St. Louis, expresses the belief that the democrats will accept Governor Tilden as their strongest candidate. He does not believe that the democration will be nominated or would be strong in the West if he should be; since the soldiers do not choose to ancept a military candidate, however good a record he may have, who has gone over to the democracy; while a great number of democrats who were opposed to the war become inkewarm or refuse to support the ticket when a soldier is the nomines. The other democrats, on the other hand, ag, rule, have favored Pancock's nomination since the republican teleta was made, in the belief that he can carry Ohio and Indiana. He would destroy the "bloody as frt." Isauc, they say, and would take the votes of the soldiers who served under him, and a number of whom are in Ohio. The necessity of making a candidate at St. Louis who would carry Ohio and Indiana, or, at least, carry Indiana, and press Governor Hayes closely in Ohio, is now generally concoded here. Resuricks in Said to be weak in Ohio because of his total abstincted principles, and his backing and filling on the branching against the could carry that State, while he has the weight of his support, and some Indiana democrats deny that he could carry that State, while he has the weight of his support, and some Indiana democrats deny that he could carry that State, while he has the weight of his support of Alien in the soft money Ohio campaign to handicap him in New York and the talk of prominent Onio and Indiana democrats, it wester at allen as a very acceptable telect to them. The feething against Tilden seems very decisive here, and from the talk of prominent Onio and Indiana democrats, it were called the office of the order and the second carry and the second carry and the second carry the state of the order of carry and one of here of carry and t